# Assessing Material Consistency Using Microscale Combustion Calorimetry

Natallia Safronava<sup>1</sup>, Richard E. Lyon<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Technology & Management International, Toms River, NJ 08753
<sup>2</sup> Federal Aviation Administration, Atlantic City Int'l Airport, NJ 08405

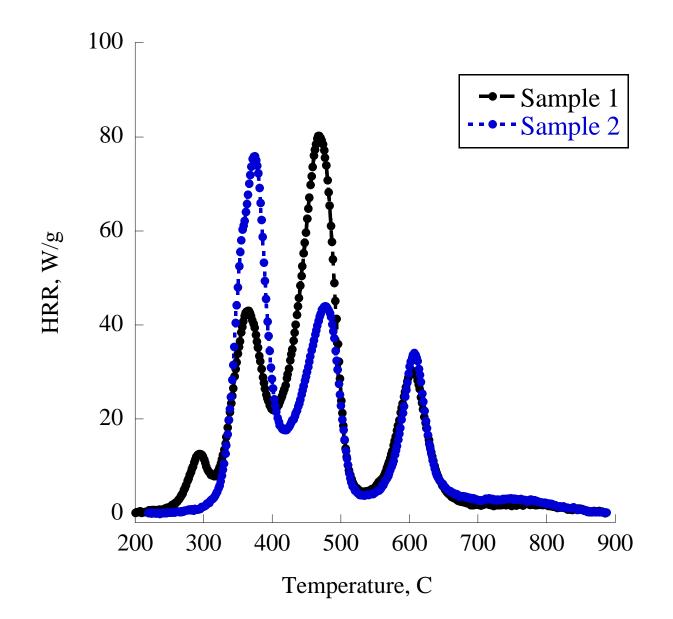
### Component (adhesive, film, resin, plastic) ASTM D7309 (MCC) $HRC \leq HRC_0$ and $IGC \leq IGC_0$ Yes No MCC Data **Test Construction** Sufficient That Substantiates the part

#### Approach

- Decision flow chart includes 2 criteria HRC and IGC
- HRC is heat release capacity, defined as peak heat release rate divided by heating rate
- IGC is ignition capacity, defined as total heat released divided by delta T of ignition temperature and room temperature.
- The materials are considered to be "Similar" at the 95% confidence level if the mean values of the MCC or FAR test results are within 2 standard deviations of each other.

#### Case study # 1 : Films





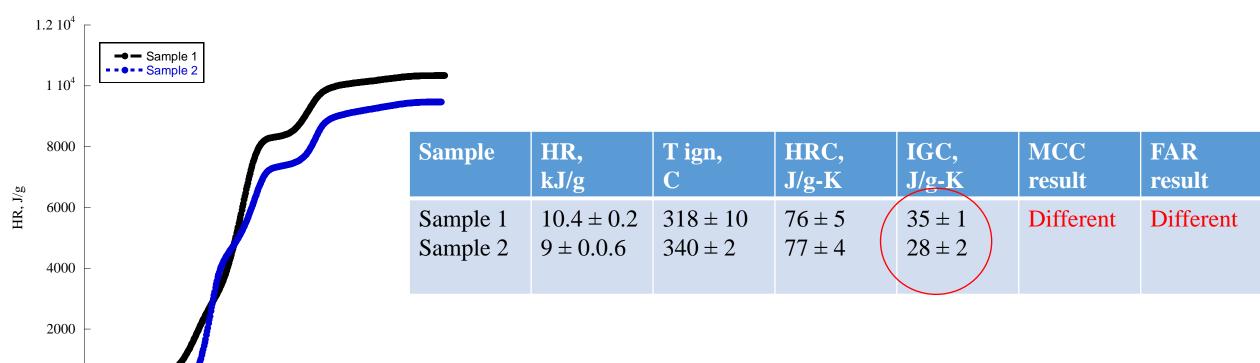
#### Procedure:

- ➤ Obtain max value for HRR
- ➤ Integrate HRR vs time (curve)
- > Obtain max value for integral curve
- ➤ Obtain T ign using extrapolated onset method from integral curve
- ➤ Determine HRC
- ➤ Determine IGC

#### Case study # 1 : Films (continued)

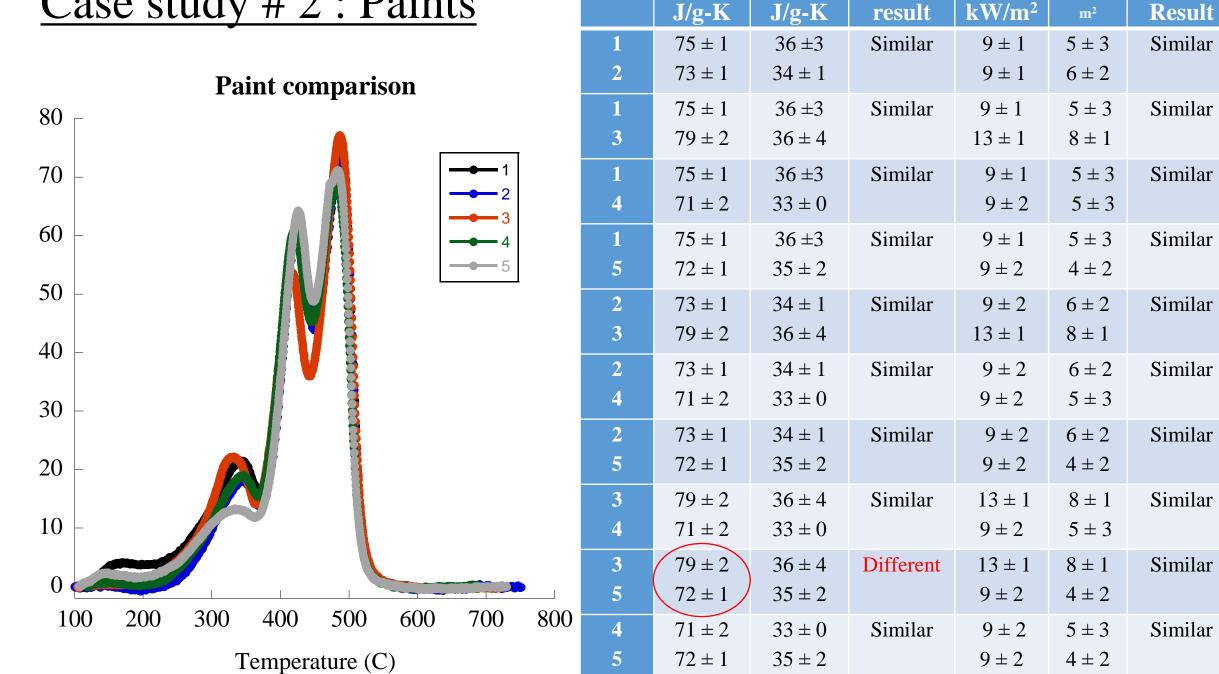
Temperature, C





# Case study # 2 : Paints

HRR (W/g)



Sample

HRC,

IGC,

MCC

2 min HR,

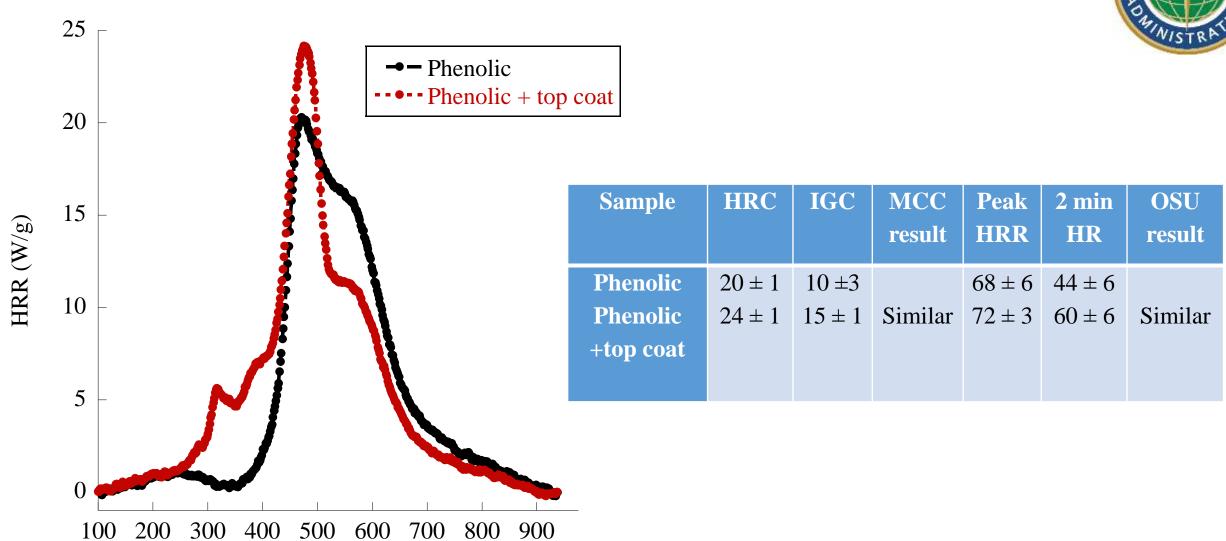
kW\*min/

pHRR,

**OSU** 

#### Case study # 3 : Phenolic/fiberglass

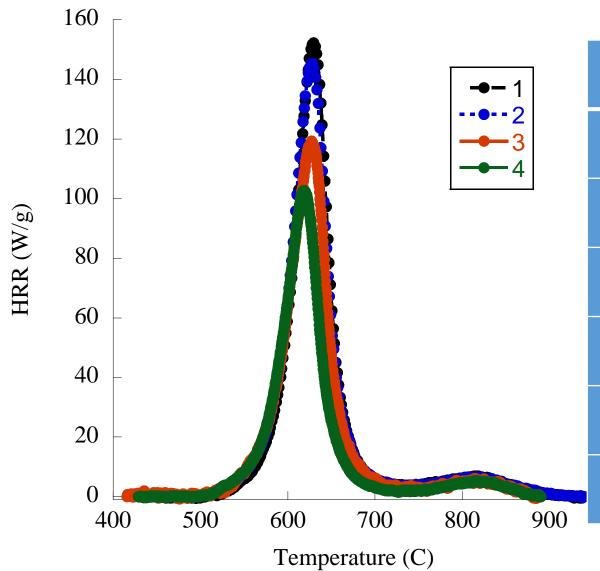




Temperature (C)

## Case study # 4 : PPSU

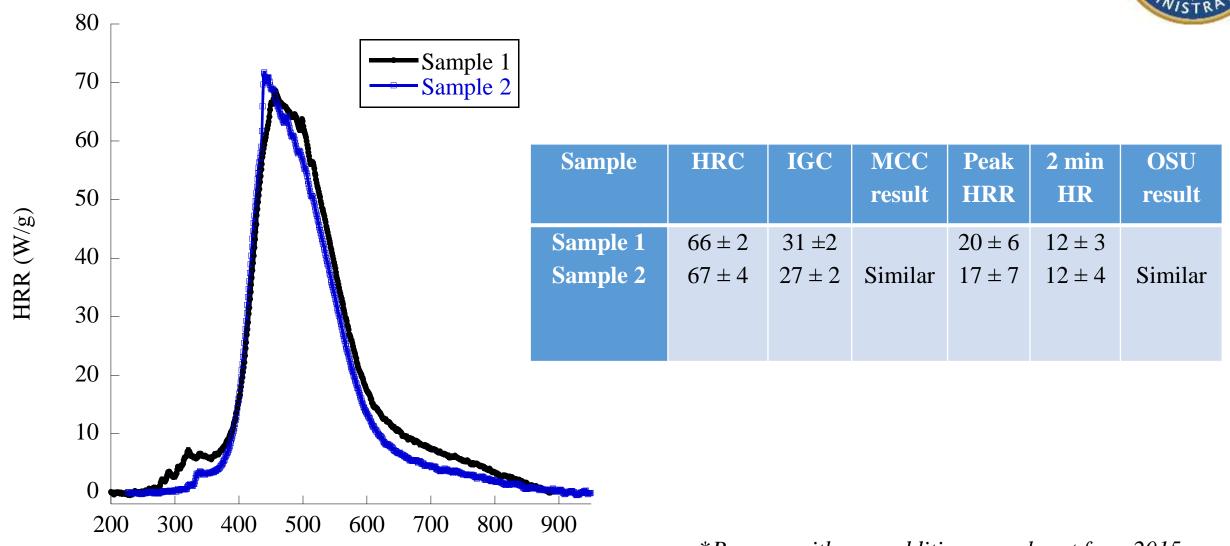




sample	HRC	IGC	MCC	HRR	HR	OSU
			result		2 min	result
1	$148 \pm 4$	$16 \pm 1$	Similar	$34 \pm 3$	$4\pm2$	Similar
2	$147 \pm 3$	$17 \pm 0$		$43 \pm 14$	$4 \pm 1$	
1 /	$148 \pm 4$	$16 \pm 1$	Different	$34 \pm 3$	$4 \pm 2$	Similar
3	$119 \pm 4$	$14 \pm 1$		$40 \pm 6$	$9 \pm 5$	
1	$148 \pm 4$	$16 \pm 1$	Different	$34 \pm 3$	$4 \pm 2$	Similar
4	$100 \pm 7$	$12 \pm 1$		$48 \pm 9$	$6 \pm 3$	
2	$147 \pm 3$	$17 \pm 0$	Different	$43 \pm 14$	$4 \pm 1$	Similar
3	$119 \pm 4$	$14 \pm 1$		$40 \pm 6$	$9 \pm 5$	
2	$147 \pm 3$	$17 \pm 0$	Different	$43 \pm 14$	$4 \pm 1$	Similar
4	$100 \pm 7$	$12 \pm 1$		$48 \pm 9$	$6 \pm 3$	
3	$119 \pm 4$	$14 \pm 1$	Similar	$40 \pm 6$	$9 \pm 5$	Similar
4	$100 \pm 7$	$12 \pm 1$		48± 9	$6 \pm 3$	

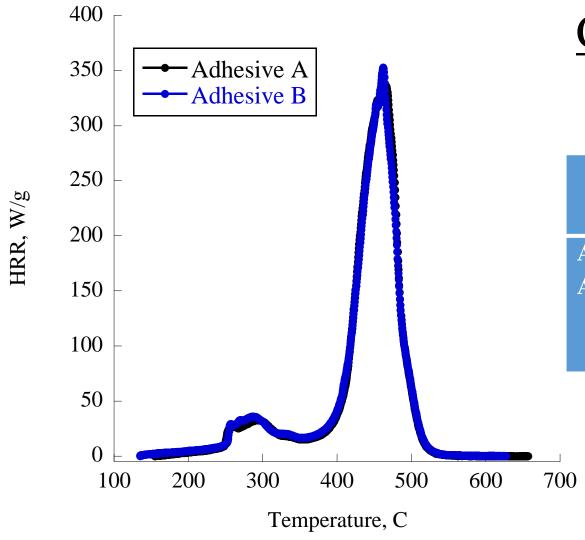
#### Case study # 5 : Pregpeg with additive





Temperature (C)

<sup>\*</sup>Prepreg with new additive, sample set from 2015



#### Case study # 6 : Adhesive



Sample	HRC	IGC	MCC result	Peak HRR	OSU result
Adhesive A Adhesive B				$52 \pm 2$ $54 \pm 2$	Similar

#### OSU test configuration:

	0.047 inch Kydex			
Adhesive –	<b>→</b>			
0.005 inch	0.032 inch A1			

MCC test:



\*Adhesive with minor formulation change, sample set from 2015

#### Conclusions

- ➤ MCC was proposed as a method to determine similarity at the material level of changes to certified materials.
- ➤ MCC guidance document was presented on FAA website on June 2016.
- Changes to criteria and approach were proposed in 2017.
- Six case studies were conducted for various components (adhesives, phenolic, prepregs, films and PPSU) in this project. In most cases, MCC test results for components were compared to OSU test results for constructions.
- MCC test method is more discriminating than OSU.